



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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23 June 1992

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OAU Foreign Ministers Begin Meeting in Dakar

Intervention in South Africa

MB2006094092 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] The Organization of African Unity [OAU] is to intervene to get the constitutional negotiations in South Africa back on track. Senegalese Foreign Minister Djibo Ka said in Dakar at a committee meeting of the Organization, that the OAU would not hesitate to help the resumption of dialogue within Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] to speed up the adoption of a new constitution. From this constitution, he said, would emerge a united democratic South Africa, reconciled with itself and the rest of the world. Mr. Ka condemned the latest wave of violence.

Boipatong Massacre Condemned

MB2206071392 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Excerpts] The impasse between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] over the Boipatong massacre continues to dominate the news. [passage omitted]

The Organization of African Unity, whose summit begins today, has also reacted to the massacre. OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim condemned the massacre and the subsequent police shootings in which at least two people died.

He said South African membership of the OAU would depend on the formation of a multiracial interim government.

Namibia's Gurirab Comments

MB2306121892 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab says negotiations for majority rule in South Africa are doomed unless President F. W. de Klerk's government shoulders blame for the Boipatong township massacre and police shootings.

Speaking on the first day of an Organization of African Unity foreign ministers meeting in Senegal yesterday, Gurirab said South Africa's latest crisis was explosive.

He said the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] process had no chance of success as long as the government could get out of the situation without blame.

Gurirab called for a UN Security Council meeting on the situation.

OAU Secretary General on Budget, Other Issues

AB2206161092 Dakar PANA in English 1008 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Dakar, 21 Jun (PANA)—Organisation of African Unity (OAU) secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, has expressed grave concern at the low level of contributions by member states to the continental organisation's current budget. Addressing a press conference in Dakar Sunday on the eve of the 56th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, Salim said that by the end of May 1992, less than 25 per cent of the contributions to the 1991-1992 regular budget had been received by the secretariat in Addis Ababa. He added that the contribution arrears by member states amounted to 30 million U.S. dollars, which according to him, was enough to cover a whole budget year of the OAU.

The secretary general said the 56th Council of Ministers, which opens Monday [22 June] afternoon and ends next Saturday [27 June], and the 28th OAU heads of state summit, which begins next Sunday [28 June] and ends on 2 July, will focus on African conflicts, democratic transition and the continent's economic development.

He said monitoring the progress made in the process of establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) one year after its treaty was signed in Abuja, Nigeria, will be one of the major issues. According to Salim, conflict resolution was essential in bringing about stability, halting the loss of human life and the destruction of property and what he termed as the growing army of refugees and displaced people in Africa.

He said the African leaders will exchange views on how to manage the democratisation process in a peaceful manner and with minimum turbulence.

The summit is expected to come out with a declaration and a programme of action on how to deal with the AIDS problem as well as on what Africa has to do to implement Agenda 21 of the recently ended earth summit in Brazil, Salim said.

Asked to comment on a persistent media rumour that the OAU headquarters might be moved from Addis Ababa to Dakar, Salim said not a single African country had asked for such a transfer, adding that the decision to do so is the business of African heads of state and not his.

Further Remarks

AB2206162092 Dakar PANA in English 1021 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Dakar, 21 Jun (PANA)—The membership of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) cannot be frozen on the approach of a referendum in the disputed Maghreb country, the OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim has stated in Dakar. He was replying to a journalist who wondered whether by maintaining SADR's membership, the OAU would not be in a

partisan and embarrassing situation during the referendum. Salim said there was no way SADR can be suspended from the OAU because it was already an OAU member state when the UN decided that a referendum should be held in Western Sahara.

The secretary general stressed, however, that the OAU is interested in a genuine referendum, adding that if it gets involved in the referendum, there is no way the OAU can be partisan.

SADR's admission into the OAU led to Morocco's walk out and current estrangement from the organisation since 1982. Salim hoped the conflict in Western Sahara will be solved so that a stable Arab Maghreb Union can become Africa's economic frontline in its dealings with Europe.

Asked [if] President Mobutu Sese Seko continues to be a mediator in the Rwandan conflict, Salim affirmed that the Rwandan Government and the Rwanda Patriotic Front had said they still need the Zairian president's mediation. Salim was optimistic that despite recent escalation in the Rwandan conflict, the situation in Rwanda will soon be transformed and that a genuine solution will be found.

On whether the OAU planned to have its own peace-keeping force, the secretary general said proposals are to be put forward before the summit to create such units in every member state. He said that as an African, he was disappointed by the foot-dragging which occurred in the UN Security Council before a decision to send a 40-man UN observer team to Somalia was taken, compared to the speedy move to send peace keepers in Yugoslavia. According to Salim, time had come for Africa to rely on the experience of African

troops who are currently engaged in various peace-keeping missions, including in Yugoslavia.

ECOWAS Said Planning Embargo on NPFL Areas

*AB2206125092 Dakar PANA in English 1028 GMT
22 Jun 92*

[Text] Dakar, 22 Jun (APS-SEN/PANA)—Senegalese Foreign Minister Djibo Ka has announced the setting up of a commission on the killing of six Senegalese soldiers who were part of the West African peace keeping force in Liberia (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Ka said the decision to set up the commission, among other things, was reached by the five-nation committee on peace in Liberia which met in Dakar on Sunday [21 June]. He said the commission will identify those responsible for the massacre and the consequences of the incident which took place on 28 May when the Senegalese troops were confronted by rebels of the Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in Vahun, 200 kilometres north of Monrovia.

"We cannot make peace against the will of the Liberian people," Ka told the opening session of the committee made up of representatives of The Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and host Senegal.

Togo, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the interim government in Liberia as well as the ECOMOG field commander, Maj. Gen. Ishaya Bakut, were also at the meeting aimed at reviewing decisions taken in Banjul in May 1990 when ECOMOG was formally established.

Reports from the closed-door meeting also indicated that an economic embargo will be imposed in the areas held by the NPFL led by Charles Taylor.

Cameroon

Biya Returns After Four-Week Visit to Europe

AB2106204892 Paris AFP in French 2037 GMT
19 Jun 92

[Text] Yaounde, 19 Jun (AFP)—Cameroon's President Paul Biya this afternoon returned to Yaounde after a four-week private visit to Europe, an official source disclosed. He was welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Simon Achidi Achu.

Chad

Prime Minister Meets Opposition on Coup Attempt

AB2206123092 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman met with opposition political parties and associations this afternoon. The meeting was also attended by the ministers of interior and of defense. Only one item was on the agenda: the current situation prevailing in the country. In all, some 50 opposition parties and associations were invited to the meeting, the first of its kind. Almost all parties were present.

After the prime minister's introductory address, the minister of defense traced the beginning of the Abbas Koty affair. According to the defense minister, Colonel Nadjita Beassoumal, it all began in April when a group of soldiers led by Abbas Koty, presented some requests which were unacceptable to the head of state. It is well known that the request was contrary to the policy of openness introduced by President Deby. After several negotiations, the differences seemed to have been resolved. At the beginning of this month, the same people, under the same leader, planned to organize a coup d'etat slated for 17 June. Further negotiations yielded no results so the government, out of respect for state authority, deployed the Armed Forces, as everyone noticed here in Ndjamenan.

According to the minister of defense, a team of negotiators went to the environs of Moubori to bring the dissidents to reason, but they were even mistreated and had their vehicles seized save for the one that brought them back to Ndjamenan. Minister Nadjita Beassoumal stressed that apart from the fact that the Lake Region rebels were routed, eight vehicles belonging to dissidents from Faya were intercepted and destroyed at around the same time.

Interior Minister Koibla Djimasta informed the party and association leaders that there would be no witch-hunt. The families of those involved have not been treated roughly, and they have no cause for concern. According to him, if there were to be searches of houses, this would be done with discipline.

The minister also said that while the dissidents were fleeing, they looted the town of Boli. Here is the conclusion of this afternoon's meeting between the government, opposition parties, and associations, a conclusion drawn by Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman:

[Begin recording] Initially, government tried to deal with this case by keeping the option of consultation and dialogue open in order to avoid any bloodshed but we found out that we were dealing with a determined group that had set for itself some precise objectives, and which was determined not to listen to reason. We therefore believe that the government will renew this kind of approach, the use of consultation and dialogue, each time the need arises. But in the face of cases similar to this recent one, our stand will henceforth be one of firmness because in our willingness to resolve the problem without involving state institutions, we have often found ourselves dealing with the same problems one or two months later. We are therefore saying that dialogue does not exclude firmness.

In this affair, there are some citizens who have committed treason and soldiers who have breached military regulations. We believe that henceforth all persons found guilty will be prosecuted and punished by the competent courts according to the laws of the Republic. In our efforts to settle this type of problem in the traditional way, we have ended up with two breeds of Chadians: those who act with impunity [words indistinct], and who have henceforth chosen this path to ensure for themselves a place in society. To avoid a repetition of such situations, we believe that the state must henceforth assert its authority. We are therefore going to act to protect the supreme interests of the state, and this will be done in openness. [end recording]

Congo

Ex-Officials Charged With Economic Mismanagement

AB2206153092 Paris AFP in French 2121 GMT
19 Jun 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 19 Jun (AFP)—Congolese Prime Minister Andre Milongo disclosed in Brazzaville this evening that fresh arrests have been made among former dignitaries implicated in economic and financial scandals. "A series of persons could be arrested, and this is likely to happen before the end of the transition," Mr. Milongo told a news conference. He said that the justice department was examining the dockets connected with the mismanagement of the country, in which three dignitaries of the former regime are said to be involved.

Mr. Milongo cited the former minister of public works, Colonel Benoit Moundele Ngollo, who, according to the prime minister, would have to justify the handling of 6 billion CFA francs out of 18 billion CFA francs that had been earmarked for the construction of a road between Brazzaville and Mayama, in the south of the country.

"That road was not built, and 6 billion francs were not accounted for," Mr. Milongo said.

For his part, the former minister of labor and social security, Mr. Dieudonne Kimbembe, is to answer for the handling of over 500 million CFA francs earmarked for the building of a brewery at Oyo (home town of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso situated in the extreme north of the country), Mr. Milongo added. According to the prime minister, this brewery was never built, but Mr. Kimbene was said to have received the money allocated for the work from the National Social Security Fund, selected to finance the project.

Last, the former managing director of the Congo Cement Company, Colonel Florent Nitsba, for his part, is said to be implicated in the mismanagement of the company, Mr. Milongo further stated. The chairman of the commission on wrongly acquired property, Mr. Henri Marcellin Dzouma-Nguelet, had accused Mr. Milongo on 17 June of having "blocked" the documents on ill-gotten wealth, and of protecting persons who come from his native Pool region (in the Brazzaville region).

In this regard, Andre Milongo said he had "never blocked these documents" but remarked that the justice department would have to "examine them patiently." He expressed satisfaction with the freeing of the former finance minister, Itihi Ossetoumba Lekoundzou, who had been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment with hard labor in October 1991 for embezzling 13 billion CFA francs. His release followed a Supreme Court decision which declared him innocent.

Concerning the head of state's brother, Maurice Nguesso, who was arrested on 14 August 1991 for fraudulently receiving payment of an insurance claim of 9 million CFA francs and who was recently released on bail, Mr. Milongo said "judicial action could still be taken against him."

Zaire

Mobutu Criticizes Aspects of National Conference

AB2206144592 Paris AFP in French 1031 GMT
21 Jun 92

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Jun (AFP)—Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday evening severely criticized some aspects of the Zairian national conference and accused a number of its members of "insulting him." He, however, reasserted that he was still a presidential candidate.

In a long interview, lasting almost two hours, with national television, President Mobutu expressed the view that the national conference was inclined to "overstep" its constitutional limits and that some of its members were just "insulting and dragging him in the mud." "If this is how to prepare the Third Republic, then it is a pity," he said.

He emphasized, however, that he wanted the national conference to "continue with its deliberations to the end," but within the limits of the terms governing its creation and organization. "The only holder of sovereignty is the people," he said referring to the sovereign status that the national conference has given to itself. The national conference was not mandated by the people. I am the one who created and summoned it.

Already on 16 June, the Zairian president had sounded a warning to the national conference asking it to remain within the confines of the clauses governing it. These stipulate that the conference's major assignment is to draw up the next constitution which will govern the Third Republic and to establish the timetable for the legislative and presidential elections.

The conference suspended its plenary session yesterday to enable members to work in commissions for some 20 days.

Ethiopia

EPRDF Statement Rejects OLF Election Boycott

EA2206181092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1820 GMT 19 June 92

["Text" of statement issued by the Executive Committee of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, on 19 June—place not given]

[Excerpt] Those who have confidence in themselves and in the people do not isolate themselves from the people's will: It has been said repeatedly that the 21 June elections will eliminate the centuries-old suppression of our country's political life and will enable us to move to a higher stage beyond the democratic victories we have achieved so far.

The elections to be held 21 June, which will enjoy the highest participation of all oppressed Ethiopian people, will resolve with new solutions the problems created by the past regimes and will strengthen the democratic process on which we have embarked. They will enable people to determine their own destiny by electing candidates from the contesting organizations, something which will lead to a new stage in our democratic path.

This new chapter, which all Ethiopian people and peace-loving and democratic organizations are anxiously awaiting, and which they have participated in on an unprecedented scale in order to determine their future, is not good news for organizations which do not have confidence in themselves and the people.

This election, which the people are out to make a success, has not been deemed positive by organizations which have suffered losses in the political struggle. As elections are a way in which all people and many political organizations will develop their democratic culture as well as a way of measuring their abilities, political organizations have registered en masse and undertaken efforts so that the elections will be successful. On the other hand, immoral organizations unwilling to accept the people's decision are running away from them.

On one side we see the arrogant anticharter organizations which were shortsighted for refusing to accept the individual and people's rights set out in the charter, and on the other side we see organizations that did not correctly understand the true spirit of democracy and tried to cheat by raising national questions born out of evil national oppression. It is not surprising that these groups are the main actors in this drama. This is what we have noticed over the past few days. Why and how can these organizations object to the democratic process which has won national and international acclaim? Why and how can they boycott the 21 June elections, which will guarantee the people's rights? Why are they out to impede the elections? Answering these questions correctly will help the people use their rights properly.

The arrogant organizations, which have not raised a single democratic issue and which are out to rule the people oppressively in the name of Ethiopian unity, have no democratic elements in their very nature. Regardless of their strength and mass support, these organizations want to rule the people oppressively. While they make use of democratic rights for their own benefit, they do not want to apply them to the people. Some of the forces which organized these organizations were the architects of the fascist politics of the dergue, while the others were against the people's struggle and undermined it. Even after the downfall of the dergue, they have been working relentlessly to restrict people's democratic rights. Also today they are playing a clear impeding role.

These arrogant organizations, which have been working hard to foment clashes between the people, are realizing today that the sincere work done by other organizations in politics and organizing is overwhelmingly positive. Because of this they lacked the courage to receive their certificate of failure in the free elections of the people.

Although these organizations lack political and organizational strength, they have lied and made self-aggrandizing statements which will ultimately reveal their real nature in the popular vote. For these reasons, they have given various trivial reasons for boycotting the elections in an effort to make their failure graceful. Since these organizations were disgraced a long time ago, it is no surprise that they are trying to impede the democratic elections today.

The Oromo Liberation Front [OLF], which has boycotted the elections, just like the arrogant All-Amhara People's Organization [AAPO], gave trivial reasons for this move. The OLF gave many reasons for boycotting the elections, alleging that its members have been detained and its offices have been closed down. It has presented these issues as reasons for boycotting the elections.

Although the OLF tried to garner support for its election boycott by making these trivial allegations, the EPRDF and all the Ethiopian people affirm that the OLF's freedom of movement has not been infringed. The EPRDF and all oppressed people affirm that the OLF has not been restricted in terms of its free movement. They also affirm, however, that the OLF has brazenly committed serious crimes in broad daylight. Freely moving about, under the terms of the charter, in Bedeno [eastern Ethiopia], Asosa [eastern Ethiopia], etc., the OLF committed atrocities against the oppressed masses. This indicates that there was no relevant political pressures brought against it.

Even in Addis Ababa, where the OLF has kidnapped people and bombed bars and public meeting places, no punitive measures have been taken against it. The OLF was only asked to desist from its destructive activity. This is also an indication of the absence of any pressure against the OLF. When the OLF did not want to use its office as a political and organizational coordination

office, and when it realized that it did not need any office to carry out atrocities against the people and opposition political organizations, there was no external influence on the group to force it to close its office. The OLF closed the office in the presence of observers of its own accord. It has also been confirmed in many quarters that the OLF was using its office as a residence, while at the same time demanding it be given another office. This clearly shows that the OLF brought up the office issue as a reason for boycotting the elections simply because of insincerity.

In any case, whatever false reasons it may give, the OLF boycotted the elections because it knew it would lose them, and it was forced to boycott because of its anti-democratic nature.

As oppressed Ethiopians well know, on basic issues the OLF has been totally isolated from all Ethiopian people in general and the oppressed Oromo people in particular. There are many reasons for this. The peace-loving Ethiopian people in general and the oppressed Oromo masses, who were suffering under the warmongering policy of the dergue, had high hopes that their children and property would be protected from war after the downfall of the dergue. These people have expressed their enthusiasm for the peace brought about by the EPRDF and other peace-loving organizations. They were ready and willing to live in peace. This hope was dashed, however, by the OLF's negative attitude and activities. Wherever it went, the OLF ignited war. As a result, villages were burned and people were again subjected to the misery of war.

The OLF intended to benefit politically from war and anarchy and deny peace to the Oromo and other people who live in the region. The OLF took a disgraceful stand, which does not reflect the people's desire for peace, and this totally has isolated it from the people. While the people wanted to recover from the ruin of 30 years of war, the warmongering tactics of OLF denied it popular support.

Today, when the main election issue is the question of peace, the OLF cannot preach peace to the people. The villages it devastated have become its big criminal scars. The desire of the Oromo people to rid themselves not only of war but also of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and its security officials as well as criminals made the OLF an unfit candidate for democratic and popular elections.

When the Oromo people were struggling against the WPE and dergue criminals, the OLF brought together WPE and dergue criminals to commit all kinds of crimes. The OLF, which chose to incorporate all kinds of misfits during the transitional period, started gathering these criminals before the ink on the charter it signed had dried.

WPE members, whose rights were restricted by the charter, were quick to join the OLF. Under the OLF umbrella, they soon began seeking vengeance against the Oromo people. In their usual manner, they plundered the Oromo people's property, in a way even worse than

the dergue agricultural agencies had done. They made great efforts to incite animosity and clashes between the Oromo people and other brotherly people. The OLF and its henchmen, the WPE criminals, were, however, totally ostracized by the Oromo people. After a while it became apparent that the OLF and its criminal quislings were not seeking peace and prosperity for the Oromo people.

The OLF, which would have been forced to gang up with hated criminals in the elections, shied away earlier, realizing that it would never win the elections by putting forward former WPE members as candidates. This is an indication that the OLF has a criminal character which will not enable it to compete in public. This shying away from the elections is a result of its being surrounded by criminals and feeling ostracized by the people. Since the OLF has been trying to deny people their age-old desire for democracy, its atrocities have denied it the peoples' confidence.

An organization which is aimed at committing atrocities wherever it goes, and which satisfies itself by taking punitive measures against the people, cannot tell the people that it stands for their rights. The OLF has realized this weakness. The organization which committed the Bedeno massacre and which pushed poor and blindfolded Oromos, Amharas, Tigrayans, and Gurages off a cliff cannot publicly display its criminal members, who fight to share the clothes and watches of dead people, and achieve victory for their leaders in the elections.

The oppressed masses, who have observed that OLF members lack discipline, will never elect an OLF member as their representative. This is well understood by the OLF. After committing all those atrocities and crimes against the people, the OLF could not look the people in the eye to present them with democratic promises or propose anything good for the people. This it cannot do. As the election results will depend on what the people have actually observed and on what will best serve their interests, the OLF has nothing to offer the people at this trying time.

Therefore, if this organization, which has been isolated by the people for its antidemocratic and suppressive deeds, loses interest in the elections, it should not be surprising. The OLF, which has committed atrocities and crimes and taken stands against peace and democracy as the elections approached, cannot circumvent the elections for its own benefit. It has understood that it will lose the elections on peace, democracy, and justice issues. It has now been forced to boycott the elections for no other reason than that it does not want the elections to reflect its criminal nature by being rejected in a popular vote. It has decided to prevent its barbaric nature from being revealed in a popular election.

There is no other reason for the OLF's withdrawal from the elections. Though it was clear to the OLF and others

that it would be defeated in the elections, in order to serve the interests of the Oromo people it should participate.

Moreover, whether the people might make a mistake or not, the election would enable them to have their own elected rulers. It also could have served the people as a democratic education, to help them decide their own future better.

The election could have enabled the people to bypass the obstacles created by the naftagna [armed colonizers] system, which prevented people from using their rights, and could have made a big contribution to the full destruction of the oppressive system which has denigrated the people of Oromia. It could have destroyed the morale of those racists who say that there should be no democracy for the Oromo and it could have enabled the Oromo to rule themselves in practice.

However, as all advantages to be obtained by the Oromo from the election mean nothing to the OLF, which considered its defeat as shame, it has decided not to participate in the election.

The OLF in practice has sided with the chauvinists such as the AAPO [expansion unknown], which says that democracy should not be given to the Oromo people. The AAPO boycotted the election as [word indistinct] naftagna, rather than improve things for Oromos. The next day the OLF also revealed that it would not participate in the election. This organization is helping the naftagna and suggesting that the Oromo would not benefit from exercising their own rights; what more can be said than this? People are aware that repeated efforts were made before by the OLF to obstruct the current election. It was because of OLF obstruction that the efforts made last April to establish provisional administration throughout the entire country were unsuccessful in many Oromo areas.

It was the OLF which bombed public gatherings, spread terror and propaganda, and made efforts to [words indistinct]. However, the Transitional Government and the EPRDF allowed this organization to continue along the road of peace and democracy which was already started.

To enable the Council of Representatives to have time to carry out the elections, they were postponed from May to June. Guidelines were improved to allow organizations to participate without any signature, and international observers were invited to monitor the elections.

If members of the OLF leadership could do useful things for the people and gain their support instead of spending time organizing and coordinating criminal acts, they could enhance their chances of winning the elections.

The EPRDF made every effort to see that elections were held democratically. Efforts have been made by EPRDF to correct and rectify all mistakes made by the OLF, lawfully and peacefully, especially during the week when

election preparations were under way. The OLF, however, through its members and supporters, has killed and terrorized EPRDF candidates. The patience and tolerance of the EPRDF, despite all these actions, is due to its desire to see the elections held peacefully.

The EPRDF candidates for district and regional elections, who had the support of the people, were locked inside their homes and burned up by OLF cadres and armed forces. The EPRDF wanted to give peace another chance so that the OLF might [words indistinct]. This shows that the EPRDF has done all it could. Since the OLF could not benefit from the patience and cooperation of the EPRDF and could not save itself from shame, however, it was hated and undermined by the people for its evil acts. [passage omitted]

Kenya

President Moi Says Opposition Ruining Youth

EA2306102092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that the rapidly increasing population in Kenya cannot be effectively catered for through reckless politicking. He said the increase from 7 million people at independence to 24 million at present called for careful planning of development strategies. To achieve this, President Moi pointed out, there has to be peace and unity of purpose among all Kenyans. President Moi was speaking at Limuru to thousands of jubilant wananchi [citizens] who turned out to greet him while on his way from Nakuru to Nairobi.

Reiterating his long-standing love for the youth and commitment to their welfare, President Moi deplored the opposition's strategy of ruining young people by using them as pawns in their selfish and dangerous political game. He said the KANU [Kenya African National Union] government was committed to developing the talent of the youth and harnessing their skills to the mainstream of national development. President Moi further said it was his commitment and that of KANU to create job opportunities for the youth within both the public and private sectors.

He said he abhorred the sadistic tactics by the opposition in dividing the people and turning them against each other. The president observed that the perpetrators of those acts are so heartless that they are not moved by bloodshed. Condemning bloodshed, President Moi said it is only in unity that Kenya could attain development goals.

The jubilant wananchi assured President Moi that they would remain in KANU for ever. Interjecting from the crowd, many speakers said that the opposition had proved itself bankrupt of ideas and incapable of leadership. They pointed out that the opposition was muddled

up, misguided by self-appointed leaders and therefore not worthy of consideration. [passage omitted]

Attorney General Rejects IPK Appeal To Register

EA1906212292 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Attorney General Amos Wako has rejected an appeal launched by the Islamic Party of Kenya (IPK) against the registrar of societies and stood firm on a decision by the registrar not to register the party.

Wako, in a letter dated today to the IPK's attorney Marende Taib and company, terms the party as a religious-based political party. Wako is quoted as saying that to register a political party which is based on religious sentiment and encourages the development of a theocratic state would violate the Constitution.

The attorney general further notes that any political party which expressly or implied has the effect of discriminating on the grounds of religion, violates the Constitution.

He noted his satisfaction that Muslims or other members of religions in this country do enjoy and have the freedom of conscience, which includes the freedom of religion fully guaranteed and protected by section 78 of the Constitution.

The Islamic party has been locked in a battle to register since its formative days earlier this year. A number of persons have said the registration of an Islamic party could seriously alienate the Muslim community in the country, which has previously had rights as the majority of Kenyans since Kenya attained independence.

IPK Declares 'Total War'

EA2106193092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 21 Jun 92

[From the press review]

[Text] The same page [one of SUNDAY NATION] reports that the IPK [Islamic Party of Kenya] yesterday [20 June] declared total war on the government. The

organization said it would seek assistance from Islamic and other friendly states in its campaign for registration.

Somalia

USC Chairman, UN Officials Hold Talks

EA2306095092 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aydid, chairman of the United Somali Congress (USC), met Ambassador Mohamed Sahnun, the UN special representative in Somalia; Mr. David Bassiouni, coordinator of UN relief aid in Somalia; and other UN officials in Baydhabo, regional capital of Bay Region, today. During their meeting, Mr. Aydid and the UN officials discussed the implementation of the UN-initiated programs for which the special envoy is in Somalia, and ways of reaching further agreement on these issues.

In view of the UN relief work in Somalia, and after considering Somalia's dire need for assistance, the chairman agreed that the 50 men designated to monitor the cease-fire agreement could wear uniforms but should by no means carry arms. The USC appealed to international agencies and the United Nations to provide Somalia with essential assistance.

For his part, Ambassador Mohamed Sahnun said he would brief Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, the UN secretary general, on the Somali people's needs as soon as possible. The representative made it clear that the security situation in the southern regions of Somalia was good. He said he was happy with the meeting he held with Mr. Mohamed Farah Aydid, the USC chairman. He said he was hopeful that the fighting in the country would soon end, given that Siad Barre and his supporters had been ousted from Somalia. He went on to say that he would play a role in convening a national conference.

Mr. Mohamed Farah Aydid said the organizations constituting the Somali Liberation Army, namely the USC, the Somali Patriotic Movement, the Southern Somali National Movement, and the Somali Democratic Movement, which had ousted Siad Barre from the country, were calling for the convening of a national conference so that the Somali people could deliberate jointly about their future. [passage omitted]

De Klerk Optimistic Obstacles Will Be Overcome

*MB2306121092 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk has expressed optimism that the new stumbling blocks in the road to peace in South Africa will be overcome. Mr. de Klerk was speaking in Madrid where he is to meet the Spanish prime minister and local businessmen before returning home to South Africa. He said most South Africans wanted peace and would overcome the new threats that had emerged.

Meanwhile, the ANC's [African National Congress] National Executive Committee has begun its meeting in Kempton Park on whether or not it will continue taking part in the negotiation process. The meeting was called after last week's massacre at Boipatong.

ANC Warns Against Declaration of New Emergency

*MB2306063992 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] The crisis in negotiations as a result of the Boipatong massacre last week has sparked off massive concern, both locally and abroad. South Africa has become the focus of strong reaction worldwide, in the wake of the tragedy and its aftermath, in which a total of 42 people died last week.

Today attention will be on the ANC [African National Congress] whose National Executive meets in Johannesburg to discuss its future role in negotiations. Earlier the organization called off scheduled bilateral talks with the government, due to the massacre.

Organized trade and commerce has reacted to the crisis, against the backdrop of a sharp decline in the value of the financial rand, brought about by a lack of investor confidence.

The South African Chamber of Business called for the continuation of talks, while the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] warned that a collapse in negotiations could have devastating consequences for the economy.

Yesterday Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Management Committee Chairman Pravin Gordhan indicated that there would be clarity on the future of Codesa only after the ANC meeting.

ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma said that if a state of emergency was declared, South Africa would become completely ungovernable. He added that an end to negotiations could lead to civil war and chaos.

The government's joint committee on negotiations is also meeting today to discuss the situation, while State President F.W. de Klerk is cutting short his visit to Spain, and will be back home in time for the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

It is reported from New York that ANC President Nelson Mandela has asked the UN Security Council to normalize what he described as the deteriorating situation in South Africa and to reestablish the negotiation process. The United States has appealed for all sides to unite in ending the violence, and to get on with the urgent business of negotiating a just and democratic future. It has also donated 700,000 rands to the Red Cross to assist the families of victims.

Germany also called for a return to negotiations, saying that this was the only solution.

South Africa's Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Renier Schoeman, who is currently visiting Munich, said German industrialists and politicians had expressed concern about the ANC's suspension of talks.

Canada has called for an international observer mission to be sent to South Africa, while the Commonwealth has warned that South Africa could be forced back into international isolation if the government does not act against those responsible for the recent murders.

Meyer Stresses Importance of Negotiations

*MB2206172692 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Text] The minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, said in reaction to the ANC's [African National Congress] decision to suspend negotiations that negotiations are now more important than ever. Mr. Meyer told foreign journalists in Pretoria that the government stood firm in its commitment to the negotiation process. He said a solution could not be imposed by means of mass action and violence. Mr. Meyer denied that the government was responsible for the violence in Boipatong. He said President de Klerk's visit to the town showed that the government was distressed about the massacre. He said the government would do everything in its power to find the guilty and protect the public; however, it could not do this alone and needed the cooperation of all leading political players.

Further on Statements

*MB2206173492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1720 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Text] Pretoria June 22 SAPA—Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, concerned at the African National Congress' [ANC] suspension of negotiations with the government, has called for an urgent meeting with the movement.

The suspension was announced by ANC President Nelson Mandela on Sunday, who cited the government's alleged involvement in violence as the reason for the decision.

Mr. Meyer responded: "There are only two conclusions which we can draw from this statement: Either he genuinely believes his accusation to be true or he is strategically using the Boipatong tragedy as an excuse to break off negotiations and to sweep up support for the ANC's campaign of mass action.

"If he genuinely believes the accusations, it is essential that the ANC and the government should meet as soon as possible to discuss and investigate the facts in a responsible way.

"If, on the other hand, Mr. Mandela is exploiting the Boipatong tragedy to promote mass action with the purpose of forcing the government and other parties into submission, a meeting is even more urgent and essential."

Mr. Meyer felt that at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II agreement on transitional government was within reach. "History would not forgive us if we were to allow this opportunity for a peaceful settlement to slip away at this crucial stage."

Hani Wants Government 'Driven From Power'

MB2206170392 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] The leader of the [South African] Communist Party [SACP], Mr. Chris Hani, says protest marches, like the one staged by metalworkers in Johannesburg today, will be sustained until the government has been driven from power.

He said in an interview during the march that as long as blacks were denied democratic rights, they would attempt to render the country ungovernable. Calls were made during the march for the closure of Iscor's [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] kwaMadala Hostel in the Vaal Triangle after the Boipatong massacre. Mr. Hani told the marchers that any attempt to impose a state of emergency would be defied in a way the country had never seen.

ANC [African National Congress] spokesman Saki Macozoma would not comment on Mr. Hani's remarks. He said the ANC and the SACP were linked too closely for him to comment. He also declined to reply to the question of whether Mr. Hani's views reflected the stance of the ANC. He passed off the question as being vague. In reply to another question Mr. Macozoma said, however, that the ANC did not want to make the country ungovernable through its mass action.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Captain Craig Kotze, repeated the statement by State President F.W. de Klerk at the weekend, that the government would not allow the country to slip into

chaos and anarchy. He said that while the government and the police were not opposed to peaceful and lawful protests, they would do everything in their power to maintain law and order.

Views Mood of Supporters

MB2306095392 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 23 Jun 92

[From the "Network Africa" program presented by Hilton Fyle]

[Text] [Fyle] In less than one hour's time, the National Executive of the ANC [African National Congress] will be meeting in South Africa to consider its next move on talks with the government in the light of the latest rash of killings, first last Wednesday [17 June] in the township of Boipatong, and Saturday [20 June], when police fired into a crowd in the same township during a visit by President de Klerk. Early this morning, on the line to Johannesburg, I asked the [former] head of the ANC's military wing, Chris Hani, about the mood among the ANC's rank and file supporters.

[Begin recording] [Hani] My reading of the mood is one of (?burning) anger, of impatience at the intransigence and the insulting behavior of the racist regime. The ANC feels it has done almost everything to save the negotiation process. It has tried to be very reasonable on each and every issue, but this position of the ANC has been met with a growing arrogance and intransigence on the part of the government for the last three weeks, and the climax in our view was the callous and inhuman attitude of this regime in the face of the brutal and cruel massacre at Boipatong, in Vereeniging a few days ago.

[Fyle] But what is the rank and file of your supporters calling for now?

[Hani] Well, I have been going around the country. I have been to the Border region in the eastern Cape, and I have been in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region in the northern Transvaal addressing several meetings of the branches of the ANC, Communist Party, and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]. As you remember, yesterday I participated in a big march of more than 15,000 at the center of Johannesburg. The mood of our people is one of anger. They have waited for a long time for a democratic South Africa, and there are open calls for the ANC and its allies to pull out of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. In fact, when the president visited Boipatong the other day, this all went beyond just the usual call for pulling out; some people are calling for a reversal to armed struggle.

[Fyle] But is that a feasible option now?

[Hani] At the moment, that is not the option. The leadership of the entire tripartite alliance is saying the option now is the intensification of the mass struggle of

the 1980's, where millions of our people should be mobilized to participate in protest marches and demonstrations around several issues. We feel the climax of such activity would [words indistinct] general strike, a political strike in August.

[Fyle] While your mass action continues, will you return to the negotiating table and talk with the government?

[Hani] Well, you see, as the leadership of the national liberation movement, we shall be observing every moment in our struggle, we shall be (?revisiting), and so we cannot be guided by the objective situation. We have always said we are ready to negotiate, but negotiations must be serious, must be in good faith, and they must be about doing away with the system of government which has brutalized, killed our people, destroyed our economy, and set this country into a collision course. That must come to an end, and that is the bottom line of negotiations.

[Fyle] Can you tell us what you want to see the South African Government doing before you get back into meaningful negotiations, and regard them as being serious about the future?

[Hani] This government must do a number of things: This violence must stop once and for all; the police must not take sides on this issue; they must not be seen to be protecting Gatsha Buthelezi and his Inkatha; culprits must be arrested, and tried, and punished; political prisoners must be released immediately; and the government must just commit itself, as in other countries, to majority rule, one person, one vote, with the party getting the majority of seats being allowed to govern without being shackled by all sorts of foolish vetoes coming from minority and losing parties. [end recording]

Workers March in Johannesburg To Demand Raises

*MB2306142992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1314 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 23 SAPA—Tens of thousands of workers on Tuesday [23 June] took to Johannesburg streets for the second day running to demand an increase in wages. The protests also formed part of the African National Congress's [ANC] mass action campaign to bring about an interim government.

About 15,000 chanting members of the SA [South Africa] Railway and Harbours Workers' Union (SARHWU) marched from Plein Steet to Transnet's offices in Parktown and handed over a list of demands concerning wage negotiations. At the other end of town, about 10,000 ululating SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (SACTWU) marched on the Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers' Association in Pritchard Street to present a memorandum demanding a living wage, among others. Both demonstrations went off peacefully, with heavily armed uniformed police monitoring proceedings and traffic policemen diverting traffic.

The SARHWU march was led by the SA Communist Party's [SACP] Essop Pahad. SACP and ANC colours and banners were on display. The railway workers are demanding a R[and]1,500 minimum wage plus a 40 per cent across-the-board increase; a moratorium on redundancies; the unconditional reinstatement of 25 dismissed workers; and a stop to job reservation.

Mainly women braced icy winds to enthusiastically sing and toyi-toyi [protest dance] in the SACTWU demonstration. This followed similar marches in Cape Town and Durban last week, which were reportedly supported by 30,000 and 40,000 SACTWU members respectively. The separate parties in the industry have been unable to agree on wage increases, annual bonus, a provident fund and wage parity between regions.

SACTWU members in the Transvaal are demanding a R28 per cent [as received] wage hike per week or a 14 per cent increase; a one week annual bonus, and a three per cent contribution to a provident fund, phased in by January 1993. The union claims to support [as received] about 93 per cent of the industry's workforce.

SACTWU would meet employers to break the current negotiation deadlock within the next two weeks, SACTWU said in a previous statement. A strike ballot was on the cards if no settlement was reached in final negotiations with the employers, the union said.

Iscor Hostel Near Boipatong To Be Closed

*MB2306123492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1222 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 23 SAPA—Iscor's [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] kwaMadala Hostel, allegedly the base of attackers responsible for the Boipatong massacre, would be closed, Iscor MD [managing director] Willem van Wyk said on Tuesday.

He said in a statement responding to questions from SAPA the involvement of residents of kwaMadala hostel, "individually or as a group, in deeds of atrocity has as yet not been confirmed.

"However, there are members of the community who oppose the existence of kwaMadala hostel. For this reason, and to promote a 'win-win' approach, Iscor has decided to close this hostel as soon as the residents can be moved in an acceptable and humane way to (nearby) kwaMasita (hostel).

"This decision has not been taken in support of, or in opposition to, any political groupings."

Mr van Wyk added: "We will try to obtain maximum cooperation from the trade unions and the residents of both hostels. Their needs will be taken into consideration in this move."

Iscor accepted no responsibility for the "unlawful behaviour of any of its employees".

Mr van Wyk also said the Iron and Steel Corporation was not of the opinion that closing hostels would bring peace.

"Peace will not be attained before all leaders in South Africa accept a win-win approach which will lead to a negotiated constitutional dispensation."

ANC Journal Outlines NP Plan for Transition

MB2306085092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2147 GMT 22 Jun 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "This is an article from the forthcoming (July) edition of MAYIBUYE. The ANC is releasing it early in this form as an item of interest in the present political climate."]

[Text]

SPRINGBOK IN A THUNDERSTORM

From sources within government circles and the ANC's Intelligence department, MAYIBUYE has unearthed a chilling two-pronged plan of the NP [National Party] regime for the transition.

Operation Thunderstorm and Operation Springbok. These are the official names of the regime's two-pronged strategy to thwart democracy. Worked out to deal with the post-February 1990 period, the final aim is to force the ANC into an entrenched coalition with, at least, the NP.

Operation Springbok is complex, but simply stated, it aims to prevent the ANC from forming a government on its own. Normally this would not be sinister. It would be fair competition where a party strives to attain maximum advantage in a democratic dispensation.

The difference in this case is the existence of Operation Thunderstorm. As its name suggests, this operation seeks to devastate the country in its wake. It is meant to wreak havoc in order to force the ANC [African National Congress] to accept Operation Springbok.

Describing the core of Operation Thunderstorm, a senior official of the ANC Intelligence Department says: "Every plan and action—particularly on the question of violence—is aimed at weakening the ANC so that it is eventually forced into a constitutional coalition. At the heart of the plan is the NP goal to be the main partner in a future government, controlling all levers of power—particularly the army, police and intelligence." The process of change, according to NP calculations, should be controlled, contained and regulated by the government. This is with the understanding that the status quo, with limited adjustments, would remain intact and protected.

Operation Thunderstorm is designed to weaken the ANC physically through violence and create a climate of uncertainty. The unbanning of the ANC and the release of its leaders would then appear, in the eyes of blacks in particular, as the cause of their terrible suffering.

According to the plan, when the NP finally forces the ANC into a coalition, the people would only be too happy to see an end to the violence even if their socio-political conditions are not addressed.

FORCES BEHIND THUNDERSTORM

The whole operation to pilot Thunderstorm was left in the hands of the Department of Military Intelligence (DMI). The National Intelligence Service (NIS) was informed about the operation but does not carry out any ground operations. Sources that have been in contact with the government on security matters allege that it is prepared to discuss most arms of the South African Defence Force [SADF], but presently it will not brook any discussions on the DMI.

The most astonishing factor is that NIS, a body responsible for domestic and foreign intelligence, has apparently not tabled a report on its findings about the causes of the violence and the highly unstable conditions in the country.

"There is no way that NIS can say that it has not investigated the highly volatile situation. Neither can it cook up a report that exonerates the DMI, the police and the army. NIS is composed of supposedly intelligent people who know that they could never put together a plausible story about the present situation without burning their fingers in the process. Their simple solution has been to present no report," says one intelligence insider.

But a report was presented to the state president concerning the role of the security forces in the violence, according to one MAYIBUYE source. It contained NIS's assessment of the allegations that the security forces were behind the violence. The report was never made public.

The main strategy of Operation Thunderstorm is to unleash violence using secret networks of the DMI and the "former" security branch of the SAP [South African Police].

This is backed by intensive anti-ANC propaganda involving:—Blaming the ANC and particularly Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] for the violence. This would also include a deliberate campaign of character assassination directed against selected ANC leaders.—Fomenting divisions within the ANC and the alliance by trying to isolate the South African Communist Party and so-called radical ANC elements, especially the youth league. On the other hand, efforts would be made to portray the regime's response to violence positively. For this purpose, the South African Broadcasting Corporation and the regime's network in the printed media would stand it in good stead. In this way, the high-handed actions of the SAP and SADF as well as their lack of resolve in dealing with opponents of the ANC accused of violent crimes would receive as little criticism as possible.

Other measures envisaged as the plan matures are:— Selective arrests of cadres of the ANC and its allies; and—Possible restriction of newspapers highly critical of the government.

The first and most important phase of Operation Thunderstorm has long been in operation. This is reflected partly in the support given to activities of organisations like Inkatha. Another aspect is the arming and deployment of criminal gangs, agent provocateurs, askaris [turned ANC guerrillas], Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], Koevoet [former South-West African Police counterinsurgency unit] and others. The aim is to unleash random violence in black areas in order to dissuade people from openly supporting the ANC. For this purpose, both hit squads and armed bands from hostels are used.

BEEFING UP THE ARSENAL

The regime's plans have been adjusted from time to time to meet new realities. The generals behind these plans are said to be seriously concerned with:—Campaigns of mass action;—The exposes in some newspapers;—Failure to substantially weaken the ANC; and—The creation of viable self-defence structures in some communities.

As a result, a number of these generals and some senior NP leaders find the temptation to resort to more repression difficult to resist. The recent call-up and De Klerk's threat to declare a state of emergency reflect this tendency.

What is also alarming are the bills that the NP has rushed through Parliament. The bill which will allow the regime to tap telephones and violate privacy is directed primarily at the ANC and its allies. "Recent exposures of its activities and plans by newspapers have sent shock waves about the intelligence capacity of the opposition. The regime now aims to neutralise and destabilise this threat," says an intelligence source.

Related to this are bills on "direct and indirect intimidation", SADF conscription, detention without trial and so-called private armies. Can F.W. de Klerk credibly claim not to know? No one outside the highest government circles seems to be privy to what the NIS report submitted to the state president contains.

But even if NIS chose to fudge the issues, the reality is that Operation Thunderstorm—in its sheer scale, funding and political objective (Operation Springbok)—could not imaginably be conducted without at least the tacit involvement and knowledge of the head of state.

HOW OPERATION THUNDERSTORM WORKS

Operation Thunderstorm aims to root the idea of "black-on-black violence" in local and international public opinion.

Random shootings, which appear not to be linked to any political rivalry, form part of this strategy. To confuse

matters further, the professional hit-squads are provided with arms of Soviet origin—weapons previously associated with the ANC. The train and vigil massacres and, more recently, the murder of 18 people on the eve of June 16 are an example. All the murders were random and the police were quick to let that fact sink in.

Of the structures used in Operation Thunderstorm, remnants of the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] and others are supposed to act "independently". They also operate within Inkatha Freedom Party. Then there are Battalions 31 and 32 (mainly Angolan mercenaries), Recce [reconnaissance] 5 (mainly Mozambicans), Koevoet (Namibians) and Recce 3 (former Rhodesians).

Training and support for elements within Inkatha and criminal gangs is crucial for the operation. Inkathagate and other revelations about the collaboration of DMI, CCB, Inkatha and the kwaZulu police in the Mkhuzi training camp and other activities in the eastern and western Transvaal are only the tip of the iceberg, says a security operative. Taxi wars in the western Cape, Transvaal and other areas also form part of this strategy. Hostels used as barracks in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], hostels such as Mzimhlophe, Alexandra, Madala, Nhlazane, Jeppe, Denver and Thokoza are used as barracks and training centres. They also act as places of retreat for forces that have attacked townships.

With official sanction, many former occupants of hostels have been driven out to be replaced by people who are operatives of Operation Thunderstorm.

A number of judges and human rights groups have protested at the release of "common criminals" long before their jail terms expire. Sources within the security establishment say the reason is not difficult to find: Many of them have been recruited to take part in the violence. The operation also relies heavily on infiltrating agents into ANC structures. "The amounts of money and other perks, including cars, promised some of the agents have been regularly increased," says an ANC security operative. Depending on the location of an agent, their briefs include the gathering of general intelligence and operational information of immediate use in the violence as well as provocative actions aimed at discrediting the ANC.

A special and very small DMI unit has been assigned to operate within and control the activities of the extreme right-wing. "Because of the unreliability of some elements in the right-wing, the selection and recruitment of persons to pilot the right-wing campaign of terror and intimidation is considered as primary," says an ANC senior intelligence officer. "By keeping some right-wing armed groups operational and their activities regulated, the regime would be able to force the ANC to accept the inevitability of a coalition with the NP."

OPSPoor EN UITWIS [Track Down and Eliminate]:
The Northern Transvaal Plan

As part of Thunderstorm, a special plan for the northern Transvaal has been worked out. One of its central themes is "Opspoor en Uitwis van Vyandelike Strukture" (tracking down and eliminating enemy structures).

It is essentially based on the approach of the joint management system. The plan involves examining the government's own forces in this area and selecting individuals to be given specific leadership tasks.

A unit is to be—or has been—created to mobilise the forces necessary to carry out the plan. Propaganda is at the centre of the strategy, and it includes controlling media reports to discredit "radical" organisations.

The plan aims to influence the population as follows:—infiltration of "enemy structures" to help eliminate them. Special targets will be the ANC, "radical" church leaders, trade unionists, workers' structures in factories, etc.—Play the "Charterists" (ANC) against the black consciousness groupings and foment ethnic tensions.—Select certain coloured and Indian leaders from all levels of society—business, religion, education, sports and medicine—and convince them that the government is right and realistic and that their future lies with the NP.—Create a climate in which pro-NP forces in Lebowa and Gazankulu can operate freely.

MAYIBUYE sources are unable to explain why this particular region has been singled out. "We can only surmise that the strength of the extreme right-wing might have led to its selection as a pilot area," says an intelligence analyst. "However, the plan is applicable in any part of the country."

Police, SADF Denials

*MB2306143292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1357 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Cape Town June 23 SAPA—The police had no knowledge of any government plan to initiate widespread violence in order to thwart the ANC [African National Congress], Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said on Tuesday [23 June]. He was commenting on a claim, in an article to be published in the coming edition of the ANC magazine MAYIBUYE, that the government has a "two-pronged strategy to thwart democracy".

The article says a security forces operation codenamed "Thunderstorm" would "wreak havoc in the country in order to force the ANC to accept an entrenched coalition with at least the National Party. Captain Kotze said: "We have no knowledge of any plan by the government or involving government agencies to commit widespread murder and mayhem and destabilisation, or to initiate violence and anarchy. We trust that the ANC will produce its evidence for such grave allegations so that the public can test the veracity of these claims."

He asked whether the movement would be prepared to make its sources and information available to an impartial and respected investigating body such as the Goldstone Commission so their truth could be determined beyond doubt. "In the wake of the Boipatong tragedy the last thing the situation needs is inflammatory statements. Now is the time for cool heads."

The minister of constitutional development, Mr Roelf Meyer, who was also asked to comment on the MAYIBUYE claims, was not immediately available.

A spokesman for the SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] also said the SADF had "no knowledge of these so-called plans".

ANC Says Police Told of Impending Attack

*MB2306075992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2229 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress, ANC: "ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Regional Violence Monitoring Report — Response To Police Allegations on Alexandra"]

[Text] The ANC PWV region rejects with contempt the suggestion by the police that they only came to know of the impending attack on Alexandra from members of the media.

The ANC PWV region wishes to put it on record that a senior police officer, a certain Brigadier Venter attached to the Stability Unit was in fact notified by a member of the regional executive committee member, Floyd Mashele after our office was notified of the impending attack on Saturday 19 June 1992. Only then was the media alerted of the impending attack by a local branch member.

We would urge the police to check their records before making such unsubstantiated statements. To suggest that a similar situation occurred in Boipatong is an attempt to hide the real facts about the Boipatong massacre.

AZAPO Urges ANC To Withdraw From Codesa

*MB2306073992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0157 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Professor Itumeleng Mosala, director of the Azanian People's Organization, AZAPO, International Affairs Office, Cambridge, England: "The Massacre of the Black South Africans in Boipatong by the South African Government"]

[Text] 1. The AZAPO International Affairs Office condemns the South African Government and the white community that benefits from it for yet another brutal murder of black people. The apartheid regime must take the blame on its own behalf on behalf of the Western capitalist and Christian interests which it represents.

2. The massacre of innocent blacks in Boipatong—to the extent that blacks can ever be innocent in the eyes of white people—is proof that the majority of the oppressed blacks have always been right about “negotiations” and especially “Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]”: That it is a political fraud intended to reverse the gains of black resistance to white rule. This view of the black majority which has been vindicated again at Boipatong persists in the black community in spite of the ANC [African National Congress], F.W. de Klerk and the international media and governments’ fantasies about Codesa being “the only show in town” (a la British and Dutch foreign offices). Boipatong has proven AZAPO’s contention that there are other shows in town, some of which involve the same so-called “peaceful” negotiating players that are at Codesa, yet also ignominiously in Boipatong and other township where blacks continue to be murdered.

3. We in AZAPO reiterate our warning that the release of political prisoners, like Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of political organisations by the apartheid regime and the subsequent “negotiations” are a trap intended to create a legitimate climate for murdering and cheating South African blacks with impunity.

4. We call on our people to intensify the struggle to pressurize the ANC to rejoin the liberation movement and desist from hoaxing our people into manoeuvres that are merely intended to get the ANC into Parliament. Now is the time for the ANC to save face [as received] and pull out of Codesa. The end of opportunism is now.

5. We call on our people to join in a struggle to defend communities and our people by all means necessary.

6. We call on the international community to resume the sanctions struggle which was mistakenly abandoned by some countries on the basis of ill advice from people who have not been there to fight the racist regime during its most vicious period in the 1970s and 1980s.

7. We call on African countries and especially progressive democratic movements and organisations in Africa and the world to opt for principle and truth by supporting, not who the liberal media says is worth supporting, but the genuine commitments and efforts to reorganise the patriotic front of liberation movements on a genuine basis. This means excluding the agents and puppets of the South African regime, like homelands and parliamentary groupings such as the Democratic Party of Zack de Beer whose only claim to fame is its whiteness and Englishness.

8. There is a peaceful way forward in South Africa. It is not the political gymnastics of F.W. de Klerk, and, regrettably, Nelson Mandela. That is the way of saying [as received] white people at the expense of black people. The genuine way forward is through a genuine constituent assembly elected on the basis of one person one vote, as AZAPO pointed out long ago. The aim? To produce a constitution for electing a democratic black majority government in South Africa.

9. No peace is possible, and never has been under a white minority rule. Neither is an undemocratic partnership between De Klerk and the ANC capable of delivering a just and lasting peaceful solution. The partnership will always, as AZAPO warned from the beginning, offer an opportunity for self-licensed and paid murderers of the sort who massacred the people of Boipatong as their older predecessors did in Sharpeville in 1960 to do their evil work. Prof Itumeleng Mosala, AZAPO International Affairs Office, 30 Jesus Lane, Cambridge CB5 8BJ, England, U.K.

Very truly yours,

Prof. Itumeleng Mosala

LP's Hendrickse Blames De Klerk for Boipatong

*MB2306055892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2008 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[By Pierre Claasen, political correspondent]

[Text] Kimberley June 22 SAPA—Whether State President F W de Klerk is prepared to admit it or not, he and his government are responsible for the Boipatong massacre, Labour Party [LP] leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse said on Monday [22 June] night.

Addressing a LP campaign meeting in Kimberley, Mr. Hendrickse also appealed to African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela to reconsider South Africa's participation in the Barcelona Olympics and the Indian cricket and All-Black rugby tours later this year.

Mr. Hendrickse said the future of the so-called “coloured” people lay with the blacks of South Africa who were the future government. “We have found each other, we share the common thread leading to the liberation of all South Africans.

“Our responsibility, our duty and our challenge is to free the white man of the shackles of ‘baas-skap’ [state of being in authority] that binds him to the darkness.

“But we cannot go along with dishonesty and we cannot go along with the murderers of Boipatong.

“Whether the government admits it or not they are responsible for what happened at Boipatong and what happened in 1976 (the black students revolt against Afrikaans as the language of instruction). Without a cause there cannot be a result.”

If Mr. de Klerk was truly a hero deserving of the award that the Italian Government gave him for fighting racism then the people of Boipatong would have accepted him, Mr. Hendrickse pointed out.

“But he has feet of clay. Whether he wants to admit it or not he and the South African Government are responsible for the bloodbath of Boipatong.

“Boipatong must become an example to the world of the falsehood of F W de Klerk.”

He could be forgiven if he was prepared to apologise for the many lives lost and also for the loss of two generations of sportsmen and women, Mr. Hendrickse suggested.

"Now we say to our Comrade Nelson Mandela that he must think whether we should still go ahead with Barcelona. Say to De Klerk unless we get an interim government now we may not go to Barcelona.

"Say to Indian cricketers, don't come while apartheid is alive and well.

"Say to the Kiwis, the All-Blacks and the Australians, don't come because apartheid is alive and well.

"Send him a message that what is morally wrong can never be politically right.

"We say congratulations to the people of Boipatong for giving a clear message to F W that he is not welcome. He will never be welcome with our people because the oppressor can never be the liberator."

The National Party is standing against the LP in the Diamant by-election to contest its first seat in the "coloured" House of Representatives. Polling day is on Wednesday.

NP Locked Out

*MB2306134492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1107 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Kimberley June 23 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] has locked the National Party [NP] out of black townships around Kimberley—possibly turning the tide in favour of the Labour Party [LP] in the Diamant by-election.

Although the ANC action to allow the Labour Party into "its" areas is very much in the unofficial mode, it is openly admitted by both contesting parties that the ANC has now become a key factor in the campaign.

The NP is furious at what it sees as open intimidation, while the Labour Party is elated at having been given a last minute opening in the campaign which was running badly against it.

In the 1984 and 1989 elections it was also denied access to black areas where many of its voters live.

Spokesmen for the Labour Party are not permitted to give official confirmation of the ANC's new supporting role—but the cooperation has become almost impossible to conceal.

Mr Peter Hendrickse, MP for Addo and son of the party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, openly sports an ANC lapel sticker and was seen visiting the local ANC offices on Monday [22 June].

The National Party has been told to get out of Galeshewe, Richie and Green Point, three black townships where large numbers of registered voters of the House of Representatives live in a highly integrated community.

Since late last week a Labour Party "combi [minibus] campaign" has been given total access to these areas after Mr Hendrickse Junior was allowed to address the ANC and local "civics" on their campaign plight and the symbolic significance of an NP victory.

The contest between Mr Howard Isaacs (NP), a former Labour Party stalwart, and Mr John Scholtz (LP) a former ministerial representative, ends at the polls on Wednesday [24 June].

Already 8,000 special votes have been cast compared to a total poll of 10,000 votes in the previous election won by Labour's Mr Les Abrahams.

The NP's high power campaign streaked ahead in the opening weeks of the campaign notching up a 2,000 lead in special votes.

The ANC then refused to allow either the NP or the LP to campaign into black areas. More than half the registered "coloured" voters live in these areas, some of them unilingual Tswana-speakers.

One NP team was given two minutes to get out of Galeshewe or its combi would be set alight.

Labour appeals to the ANC leadership at national level failed to sway the local branch who categorised the contest as a private war between the NP and LP in a discredited system.

Now that the local ANC and civics have relented, voters beyond the reach of the NP have been put at the disposal of the LP campaign.

The move has changed the face of the election with the Labour Party stepping up its campaign with a hastily arranged public meeting on Monday.

It ended up an ANC look-alike gathering down to a toyi-toying [protest dance] cheer leader calling for "Amandla" [power] and "viva" backing from an enthusiastic audience of 500 people barely identifiable as anything but ANC.

NP Secretary General Addresses Township Residents

*MB2306100192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0927 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Potchefstroom June 23 SAPA—National Party [NP] Secretary General Dr Stoffel van der Merwe addressed an incident-free meeting on Monday [22 June] night for the first time in the black township of Ikageng, Potchefstroom, as part of the launch of the NP in the area.

Arriving at 7.30pm in a black taxi, without a police or bodyguard escort and accompanied by six white NP supporters, Dr van der Merwe addressed the lively audience of about 300.

However, the residents forced him to abandon the Afrikaans/English format after a vote in favour of an all-English speech with Tswana interpretation.

The audience at the Botoka Secondary School listened as he delivered a 30-minute speech, but various members of the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] later strongly criticised him and the government for the logjam at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], the Boipatong massacre and the failure to implement an interim government.

Dr van der Merwe listened intently and coolly answered all the questions.

"I refuse to apologise for apartheid. I did not cause it, I found it. I am very sorry for it, but all my political career, I have fought for its downfall."

Asked about relations with the ANC now that it has partially suspended talks with the government, the NP official said: "We cannot negotiate in this manner with the ANC. Let us work together, win together for a rich nation. If we keep fighting, we will all lose."

Willy Maphosa, a local ANC official, said after the meeting: "The NP is a well-oiled machine. It was fooling most people. They were only concerned with bread and butter issues. We must bring on Mandela. I see the NP is trying a big strategy in the townships."

ANC members, wearing badges, crowded around Dr van der Merwe after the meeting to get his address and signature.

SADF Headquarters To Move Into Armscor Building

*MB2206191092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1729 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Text] Pretoria June 22 SAPA—The nucleus of the Defence Force's headquarters will soon move from various buildings in the Pretoria city centre to the Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] head office at Erasmusrand, at the edge of the city, according to a defence headquarters statement.

There were many reasons for the move, one of them being that the cabinet had requested the Defence Force presence in the central business district be reduced.

In the process, the SADF [South African Defense Force] would be vacating buildings which would save the state about R[and]5 million a year in rent alone.

The chief of the Defence Force had also had a long cherished ideal to accommodate all his staff divisions in one complex, the statement added.

It was also necessary for the chief of the Defence Force and his staff to be closer to the minister of defence, who was already housed in the Armscor head office building.

The Armscor building was currently not utilised to its maximum because of Armscor's recent rationalisation.

Finance Official Views Foreign Borrowing Policy

*MB2206200192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1902 GMT 22 Jun 92*

[Text] London June 22 SAPA—South Africa's new foreign debt borrowing policy was spelled out at a high-level international bankers conference in London on Monday [22 June] by Gerhard Croeser, director-general of the Department of Finance.

Addressing around 600 leading international financiers, he made it clear that despite criticism South Africa would continue to be a limited participant in the international capital markets.

Criticism of South Africa's borrowing policy has come from two fronts: the African National Congress [ANC], with its pro-sanctions stance; and some members of the financial community who feel that economic conditions and the country's high rate of interest do not warrant participation in the financial markets.

Dr Croeser said at the Euromoney Global Borrowers and Issuers Forum his department envisaged the refinancing of six Deutsch-mark loans worth around R[and]783 million.

This was justified, he argued, in order to promote foreign investment in crucial socio-economic development in South Africa through investment in local institutions such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa and the Independent Development Trust.

In addition, it was necessary to protect the country's foreign exchange reserves, to enhance South Africa's acceptability in international capital markets in order to reduce interest rates, and to normalise foreign financial relations before the current standstill arrangements expire at the end of next year.

Dr Croeser told the forum that insistent demands for socio-economic advancement were leading to a growing convergence of opinion amongst government, political groups, organised labour and business on fundamental economic policies to be pursued.

These included the resolute protection of the rand, lowering inflation with restrictive monetary policies, a firm commitment to reduce the government share in the gross domestic product, and fundamental changes to the structure of the budget to reflect the needs of all South Africans.

There was less need for foreign financing, he said, thanks to South Africa's encouraging foreign exchange position and the problems excess domestic liquidity was creating for monetary policy.

The Department of Finance would continue to manage South Africa's participation in the international capital market via a formal queuing system, since past experience had shown the market for South Africa issues was too thin to allow competing institutions in the same market at any one time.

It was important, said the director-general, to broaden the demand for South African paper and the country would tap new currencies and markets.

It is understood the department is investigating Euro-dollars, Swiss and French francs, the Euro-Yen and sterling.

In a message to Europeans, he stressed the government would not be prescriptive regarding the composition of the management groups of borrowers, but "advocates a system of bank rotation".

"It is not deemed necessary at this stage to seek an international credit rating but the position is under constant review."

Participation in international capital markets would not be restricted to public sector institutions, although private sector interests would probably remain limited. The government would also direct efforts towards reaching more institutional investors, although retail investors would "always be an important target of South African issues".

Precious Minerals Cartel With Russia Expected

*MB2206140692 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 22 Jun 92 p 4*

[Report by Jono Waters: "SA [South Africa], Russia 'May Form Precious Minerals Cartel'"]

[Text] Growing signs of co-operation between the Russian and SA [South African] mining industries—which have already led to technology transfers and intra-company dealings—have increased speculation of the setting up of a "precious minerals cartel" by the two countries.

SA mining company executives were known to have visited the newly formed Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and had in turn hosted similar visits by Russian mining personnel, industry sources said at the weekend.

"Unofficial as it is, Russia is being allowed to target the Japanese market without SA interference and the Russians have left the U.S. market for SA," a local analyst said.

The growing detente between the two countries is further evidenced by the fact that the Chamber of Mines and the CIS will host a seminar and exhibition of mining technology in Moscow next month.

Fifteen SA mining executives will attend the seminar.

Chamber of Mines senior GM [general manager] Horst Wagner said the possibility of the formation of a cartel between the two countries was "just speculation".

He said the chamber did not involve itself in commercial actions. This would have to be done on an individual basis by mining houses.

However, one mining specialist said the cartel possibility in strategic and precious metals was unlikely because it could lead to exploration and eventual discovery of other deposits elsewhere.

He said if the two countries were to form a cartel, new supplies would eventually be discovered and the cartel would suffer a collapse similar to that of OPEC in the early '80s.

"Cartel is a hugely dirty word, and while it does lend some stability to prices, unrealistic price levels will eventually prompt the need for the discovery of new deposits," he said.

He said if anything were to happen, it would be behind closed doors. "On the surface the two countries will co-operate on a technical level."

De Beers, he said, was the only successful cartel because it benefited everyone.

The producers received high prices, the manufacturers of jewellery gained a fair return on their products and people who bought the diamond jewellery found that it kept its value.

A report carried in the Wall Street Journal Europe last week said between them the two countries produced more than 90 percent of the world's platinum, palladium and rhodium; two-thirds of chrome; almost 50 percent of manganese, two fifths of the world's gold and almost 25 percent of diamonds.

It said platinum dealers contended that the Russians and South Africans would avoid any collusion in platinum and other metal markets because of strong anti-trust action in the U.S. and Europe.

But it quoted one dealer as saying that a more likely scenario would be "a nod or a wink, as producers of both countries swap vital market information".

The SA Reserve Bank, which sells SA's gold on behalf of the mines, and Almezejuwelirexport, Russia's marketing agency, appeared to swap information about development in the precious metals market, said the report quoting European precious metals dealers.

De Beers Centenary AG has already been contracted to sell \$5bn of Russian gems over five years.

23 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2306140292

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Boipatong ANC 'Excuse' To Break Off Talks—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 June in its page 6 editorial believes the African National Congress, ANC, "has been looking for an excuse to break off the talks and launch its mass action without worrying about negotiations with the government. Boipatong provides the excuse." "The despicable attacks on State President De Klerk well before Boipatong by Mr Mandela, and on Friday [19 June] by ANC secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, have shown that the ANC has no respect for Mr De Klerk as State President, and no respect for him as a reformer despite the vast changes he has introduced over the past two and a half years. The fact that Mr De Klerk was not allowed to express his condolences to the bereaved families at Boipatong, but was chased out of the township, shows the uncivilised behaviour of the mob responsible. Heaven help South Africa if such mobs have any say in the future of this country."

THE STAR

Codesa Only Bridge To Democracy—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 June in a page 18 editorial notes that "the De Klerk administration cannot govern South Africa without the consent of the ANC and the ANC cannot overthrow 'the white regime' in the foreseeable future. Thus a stark reality faces these two premier forces: they must either negotiate a settlement or face a long war of attrition in which there will be no winners, only a descent into anarchy." Furthermore, the ANC needs to reappraise "its bid to portray the president as a

Machiavellian politician who plots to kill his opponents while smiling at them. Mr De Klerk, faced with a complex and volatile situation, may have made mistakes. But to link him to the massacre without evidence is unfair and irresponsible. The ANC will still have to deal with Mr De Klerk. To allow the 'comrades' to portray him as a murderer will hinder rather than help re-establish the negotiating process. Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] may be an imperfect bridge to democracy but it is the only one available."

BUSINESS DAY

Future After ANC Sends 'Signal'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 June in a page 10 editorial hopes the ANC "will surely not take the view that insurrection is the route to a new South Africa." "If it is accepted that negotiation is the only route to peace and democracy, the NEC [National Executive Committee] will have to begin thinking of what must follow the sharp 'signal' it is intent on sending. The need to resolve the constitutional deadlocks is apparent, but more urgent are measures to stem the violence. This will involve dealing with the hostel system which is at the centre of so much of the violence." "Soon after the gesture of withdrawal has been made, it will be time to return to the table."

SOWETAN

SOWETAN Begins To Believe Police Behind Violence—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 June in a page 10 editorial comments on the acquittal on murder charges of seven men in the Vereeniging Circuit Court, saying: "The judge who acquitted the seven men—all alleged members of the Inkatha Freedom Party—said the public will ask why nobody was convicted of murdering 38 people. The reason, the judge said, was that the police had not tried hard enough to find incriminating evidence." SOWETAN is "fast reaching the point when we will have to agree with the public that the police are behind the violence. We are loath to do that." If something "drastic" is not done, SOWETAN will "continue to demand the Minister of Police's resignation."

Angola**Dos Santos Receives FNLA's Roberto 23 Jun***MB2306140392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos today granted an audience to Holden Roberto, president of the Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA]. Nothing has been disclosed about the issues discussed at the meeting. It is believed, however, that the two officials discussed issues connected with the peace process in general and with the voter registration process in particular.

The audience was also attended by Council of Ministers Secretary Jose Leitao and FNLA officials (Ngola Kabango) and (Pedro Ngola).

Cabinda Official Denies FAPLA-FLEC Clashes*MB2306095492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Colonel Mario Ingles, People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] chief of staff for the Cabinda Independent Military Zone, has denied reports that 118 FAPLA soldiers were killed in clashes with Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC] forces this past weekend.

Col. Mario Ingles added that there have never been clashes between the FAPLA and FLEC forces, describing reports to that effect by Portugal's LUSA news agency reports as unfounded. Quoting the Zita Tiago Movement for Independence Political Committee, LUSA had reported that, in addition to those soldiers killed, FLEC had captured war materiel and taken some prisoners.

MPLA, UNITA Officials on Ending Propaganda*MB2306095592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Jun 92*

[Text] Radio Angola's "Angolan Combatant" program and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan] are still broadcasting hostile propaganda, despite the 17 June decision by the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] that both the "Angolan Combatant" program and Vorgan should stop this in accordance with the Bicesse Accords.

UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim has said Vorgan will stop broadcasting such propaganda if all national media stop making propaganda for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA].

[Begin Valentim recording] Regarding hostile propaganda between the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] Government and UNITA, what must disappear is not the level of Vorgan and of the "Angolan Combatant" program, but the level of all media organs in Angola, as

well as the level of all statements made by officials inside and outside the country. By this I mean that Radio Angola, Vorgan, the People's Television of Angola [TPA], and all newspapers must be included in such an agreement. To try and restrict the problem to Vorgan and the "Angolan Combatant" program is only to delay the resolution of the problem, or even reduce (?its) great impact. We have this desire. What we must see now is whether all the media organs have heeded it or prepared themselves for a major lift off when hostile propaganda has been done away with. [end recording]

MPLA Information Secretary Joao Lourenco believes that Radio Angola's "Angolan Combatant" could end immediately, should there be reciprocity from UNITA.

[Begin recording] [Lourenco] Yes, we are in fact ready to stop hostile propaganda, but as a matter of principle we believe that the principle of reciprocity must be observed.

[Unidentified reporter] Today?

[Lourenco] That is what we agreed on during the last CCPM meeting attended by the MPLA and UNITA information secretaries.

[Reporter] Does this mean that the "Angolan Combatant" program will as of now no longer carry any hostile propaganda?

[Lourenco] We shall do everything in our power to ensure that this understanding is respected. [end recording]

MPLA, UNITA Military Forces Compared*MB2206170492 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jun 92 p 11*

[Article by Dale Lauterbach: "Angola: Tale of 2 Armies"]

[Text] Ask a soldier of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government what he plans to do after demobilisation and he will shrug his shoulders and say he wants to find a job and get on with life. Ask a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] soldier, and he will say he is waiting for orders.

The difference between the two responses has ominous implications for many of the Angolans who are living in limbo—between last year's May 31 ceasefire and the election scheduled for September.

Civilians, churchmen and international observers all make the same distinction between FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], the UNITA force.

At the 47 camps throughout the country where the two sides have been separately assembled, the differences

between the military cultures—the one haphazard and undisciplined, the other rigid—could not be more obvious.

Margaret Anstee, UN undersecretary general in charge of the Angolan peacekeeping mission, known as Unavem II (UN Angola Verification Mission), acknowledges that the situation is "extremely fragile".

At the same, however, she acknowledges it is remarkable that there has been no major breach of the ceasefire in nearly 13 months, despite the beginning of voter registration and an escalation in electioneering.

There are still enormous fears among civilians that the result of the election on September 29 and 30 will be contested with bullets.

"We want to return to our homes but we are scared of UNITA; that is our biggest worry," said a man of the desperately poor *deslocado*, or displaced community, at Matete in Malange province. His home is only about 200 kms away, but he and about 1,600 others have neither the means to get there nor enough faith in the peace to try.

As he spoke, one of the dividends of the peace accord pulled into Matete station. The train has resumed regular trips for the first time since 1985.

The community's fear of UNITA is not necessarily based on love of the other side but because of the way the war was fought. With UNITA operating as a guerrilla force in government territory, sweeping in on small villages and sabotaging infrastructure, it is they who seem to generate the most concern.

"An atmosphere of anxiety among the population is understandable, but it stems from a very positive element: they are sick and tired of war," said Miss Anstee.

At Cazombo, in the eastern province of Moxico, the Zambezi River twists close to the town on its short route through Angola. The area, which saw some of the heaviest fighting of the war, is dominated by UNITA.

A few kilometres outside town, in a quiet and deeply shaded place, Brigadier Vasco Aurelio runs the FALA camp where, in terms of the peace accord, 1,300 soldiers and their weapons await demobilisation. The brigadier blames the government for the delay.

About 900 men await the brigadier, standing stiffly on the dusty parade ground: "Viva peace, Viva UNITA," he shouts, telling them that Luanda is the goal. "UNITA is the party of the future and Luanda the point of arrival".

Some men in uniform, described by FALA officer as a cultural group, beat drums and dance and sing with a frenzied determination. The officer says they are signing about their history but the FAPLA officer stationed in Cazombo as part of the ceasefire-monitoring commission says it's a war song.

Dismissed, the troops fade into their neat camp of grass huts, looking at the visitors with little emotion.

In the FAPLA camp outside Malange a handful of men turn up to listen to Colonel Manual Ximenes. He tells them that their UN visitors and a group of journalists "are here to help Angola". The ruling MPLA gets no mention, and when the soldiers are dismissed they clown about for the cameras before leaving for a camp with little apparent order compared with the neat FALA equivalent.

One of the big problems at FAPLA camps has been the unwillingness of the men to remain in the assembly areas, mainly because food has been scarce. They shamble in once a week for the Unavem count, after which they head out for the nearest town. You see them on the roadside, some in uniform still but with many having changed into civilian gear.

What makes either force potentially threatening to the peace is its access to weapons, and here the suspicions on both sides run deep. In terms of the ceasefire, the weapons are supposed to be handed in at each camp and counted by Unavem representatives each week.

"UNITA didn't fight with those toys," says Colonel Ximenes, his mouth close to a sneer as he surveys the weapons turned in by his former enemies. "Where are the big ones?"

Indeed, at the Cazombo camp the ratio of men to guns makes no sense, according to observers. Looking at the weapons, it is hard to believe they would have supported anything but the most rag-tag army, which UNITA certainly was not. The eclectic assortment of old rifles shows none of the care that an army which boasts of its discipline should have for its hardware.

Luena, the capital of Moxico, was bombarded solidly by UNITA for more than a month at the end of the war. "So where are those big guns?" Brigadier Aurelio is asked. He shrugs and says FALA used 81 mm mortars; there are seven of the mortars in this store, where 1,300 men are assembled.

The FAPLA camp, in contrast, has well-oiled automatic rifles lined up row upon row in bunkers with men detailed to take care of them. In a nearby field there are about a dozen T-55 tanks.

This still does not prove anything and the general opinion among international observers is that both sides have kept something back "just in case".

With a small military monitoring force of 300 men, whose mandate is only to watch, the UN force can do little if fighting breaks out again.

In that event Miss Anstee could send an appeal to the UN Security Council for help, but she believes the best guarantee is that both sides know that the international community would have little patience with renewed conflict.

Miss Anstee, however, does not expect a post-election Unavem III, but says that if some kind of reduced monitoring were necessary, it would make sense for the international community not to walk away from the investment, albeit small, that it has made so far.

Lesotho

New Foreign Minister Tokonye Kotelo Sworn In

MB2306122392 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
0500 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] The new minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Tokonye Kotelo, was sworn in yesterday by the chief justice of the Lesotho High Court, Mr. Justice Brendan Peter Cullinan. Mr. Kotelo succeeds former Captain Pius Molapo who served as the minister of foreign affairs since 1990, until he relinquished his post recently. Mr. Kotelo was Lesotho's high commissioner in Nairobi, Kenya, before his appointment as a foreign minister.

The new minister has served the government for a long time. He worked for more than 20 years as a registrar of the High Court and Court of Appeal from 1976 to 1981, served as secretary to the Lesotho high commissioner in Kenya, and later became Lesotho's high ambassador in Mozambique in 1985.

Mozambique

Renamo Further Delays Discussion of Cease-Fire

MB2206190792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Report by correspondent Tomas Vieira Mario in Rome on 22 June—recorded]

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has once again accused the Mozambican Government of continuing to maintain Zimbabwean troops outside the Beira and Limpopo rail corridors, thus violating the partial cease-fire agreement signed by the two parties in December 1990. What is more, Renamo feels that the Joint Verification Commission [Comive] presided over by Italian Ambassador to Mozambique Manfredo di Camerana and established to monitor this agreement has been inefficient in investigating violations of the agreement.

The government and Renamo were expected to meet in Rome this morning to discuss this issue in the presence of Ambassador Manfredo di Camerana and heads of military delegations from the government and Renamo. The meeting has, however, been postponed for 24 hours at the request of the Renamo delegation led by Raul Domingos. Asked why the meeting was postponed, Raul Domingos said that his delegation needs time to conclude its reply to a document on the work of the Comive submitted to the two delegations by Ambassador Manfredo di Camerana last week. Raul Domingos, who spoke of having experienced logistical difficulties,

denied that his delegation was awaiting further instructions from President Afonso Dhlakama or that there were any communication problems between Rome and the Renamo headquarters in Gorongosa.

In turn, the government expressed, and I quote, great astonishment and concern over the meeting's postponement, unquote. Although he was not explicit, Raul Domingos hinted that there were still Zimbabwean military units fighting alongside the government forces. The government viewed this allegation as serious. The Comive, which has been investigating these complaints by Renamo, has never been able to confirm that Zimbabwean troops have been operating outside the corridors.

The government, which continues to display its weariness because of delays in discussing the pending issues on the agenda, had proposed that issues connected with the Comive should be studied separately by the Comive, made up of military officers from eight foreign countries. In this way, a government source said, the round would not experience further interruptions, thus enabling the parties to immediately discuss military issues on the agenda. Renamo insists, however, that there are political issues that still must be discussed and hence the need for a meeting at a higher level. The conclusion is that there clearly is continued mutual distrust between the parties, two years after the discussions began.

The parties have already concluded the signing of final agreements on political issues. What is more, it is difficult to understand that they should continue to discuss the implementation of the partial cease-fire agreement at a time when all conditions are already met to speed up discussions that would end the war throughout the country. It is equally difficult to understand the existing difficulties in creating conditions that would guarantee the safe transit of truck convoys transporting relief assistance to the needy throughout the country, despite continued negotiations by the United States and the United Nations with Renamo on the issue.

The latest information that we have is that at 1000 tomorrow, the two delegations will meet at Santo Egidio to discuss the Comive issue, thus once again postponing the beginning of the discussion of military issues contained on the agenda, as was confirmed last Friday [19 June].

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Opens Parliament, Discusses Trade Policy

MB2306142292 Johannesburg SABA in English
1151 GMT 23 Jun 92

[Text] Harare June 23 SABA—Zimbabwe's Parliament would consider new trade legislation and amendments this year to existing laws governing business to promote investment, according to President Robert Mugabe.

Opening the third session of the third Parliament on Tuesday, Mr Mugabe committed the Zimbabwean Government to continue with the implementation of its two-year-old economic reform programme despite the devastating drought gripping the country.

"In line with government's policy of promoting investment, the granting of permits to investors whose proposals have been approved by the investment centre will be expedited.

"Related to this, the Zimbabwe Investment Centre Bill will be introduced in Parliament this session," he said.

Other bills concerning business to be considered this session were the Companies Amendment Bill which would enable companies to be formed with only one member; the Small Claims Courts Bill which would provide for speedy arbitration in cases involving small claims; and the Civil Matters (Mutual Assistance) Bill which would provide for the enforcement of foreign judgements.

The Civil Evidence Bill, Estate Agents Amendment Bill and the Prevention of Corruption Amendment Bill would also be introduced.

The government would also introduce more export incentives, including the progressive increase of the export retention scheme along with the Open General Import Licence (OGIL) to 70 per cent by June 1993 to ensure availability of sufficient money for the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP), Mr Mugabe said.

"Subject to the drought and external assistance, a review of the position will be carried out," he added.

Promising the government would vigorously pursue trade liberalisation in the coming year, Mr Mugabe said more items would be placed on OGIL as pledges by international donors increasingly translated into actual flows, supplementing Zimbabwe's own export earnings.

He added the programme would be monitored closely to maximise availability of foreign currency to productive sectors, including allocations under various export incentive schemes.

Since ESAP's success depended on good export performance, Mr Mugabe said his government, through its own efforts and through Zimtrade, would redouble its efforts to promote exports.

"Market intelligence indicates that in spite of the unprecedented drought, Zimbabwe can still make significant gains in export earnings during the next 18 months."

If a study now underway proved positive, the government would establish an export processing zone to enhance the country's export competitiveness and to create such conditions as would attract more investment.

The government would consult with industrialists on investment requirements to help the industrial sector attain its targets spelt out in the country's second five year national development plan, he said.

The president said the government deficit would be further reduced in 1992/93 and the tax structure would be rationalised in order to strengthen the equity and efficiency of the system.

On domestic deregulation, he said, various regulations which constrained the setting up of operations by small to medium scale enterprises and the informal sector would be relaxed to improve the investment climate.

Preparations to set up a monopolies commission, whose work would, among other issues, be to seek information on the extent of competition within various sectors in industry were underway, he said.

"Government will step up the competitiveness of the financial system and the development of new money market instruments. The Banking Act will have to be amended accordingly," he said.

Benin

UDPB Opposes Formation of New Assembly Majority

AB2306120092 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT
21 Jun 92

[Text] The formation of a new majority at the National Assembly continues to prompt reactions in Beninese political circles. Through its chairman, Herman Codjia, the Union of Progressive Democrats of Benin [UDPB] has just expressed its view. In his statement, the UDPB chairman made a critical analysis of the domestic situation. He said that current events in our National Assembly were abnormal. He said it was a case of sheer arm-twisting and nepotism. The UDPB chairman therefore called on all other parties concerned with the country's future to exercise greater vigilance. He then suggested the creation of a front comprising all parties. The front's objective would be to examine and settle domestic problems. Let us now listen to Herman Codjia, the UDPB chairman:

[Begin recording] Our party considers that current events at the National Assembly are far from fair and rather abnormal. We link these events with political debauchery and severely condemn those who corrupt and are corrupted. Why? At a time when we are shouting everywhere our desire to ensure morality in political and public life, we must be aware that a presidential majority cannot be created at the assembly one and a half years after its establishment and after the formation of parliamentary groups.

In addition, in the opinion of people in the hinterland whom we meet daily, such a majority seems out of touch with them. Consequently, the UPDB calls on all concerned parties to set up a front to fight against current happenings in Parliament. This front would serve as a forum that would help set up a coalition of opposition parties and would eventually lead to the setting up of a semipresidential regime in Benin. [end recording]

Burkina Faso

Political Affiliations of New Ministers Noted

AB2306104092 Paris AFP in French 1806 GMT
20 Jun 92

[Text] Ouagadougou, 20 Jun (AFP)—Seven political parties are represented in the Cabinet formed today by Youssouf Ouedraogo, the new Burkina Faso prime minister who soon after his appointment on 16 June disclosed his intention to pursue a policy of openness.

The Organization for Popular Democracy-Labor Movement, President Blaise Compaore's party, is leading in the Cabinet with 13 ministers, including two ministers of state. It got the portfolios of finance and planning, defense, external relations, territorial administration, justice, and budget.

The other parties represented are the National Convention of Progressive Patriots-Social Democratic Party with three portfolios; the Movement for Social Democracy [MDS] with two ministries; and the African Democratic Rally, the Alliance for Democracy and Federation, the Union of Social Democrats [UDS], and the Burkinabe Socialist Party [PSB] with one minister each.

The political identity of seven of the new ministers were not specified. The MDS, UDS, and PSB are close to the presidential majority.

Ghana

Atomic Energy Commission Board Inaugurated

AB2206165392 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr. P.V. Obeng, has inaugurated an 11-member board of directors for the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission in Accra. He stressed that research findings must be beneficial to the nation. From the news desk, Tina Tehode brings you the story.

[Tehode] Mr. Obeng, who is also the chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, noted that in the past research results were not made available for the use of others. He urged the commission to embark on development in the area of nuclear science and strengthen research collaboration with the country's universities. Mr. Obeng said nuclear energy can also be applied in the areas of medicine and agriculture in which Ghana can obtain maximum benefit. He said the commission should be able to breed insects that will destroy mosquitoes and pests that are damaging the country's cocoa. The PNDC member appealed to the developed countries to assist the commission in its efforts to improve the living standard of the people.

The chairman of the board, Professor F.K. Allotey, said the use of nuclear energy has now become a condition for the progress of mankind. He said the commission shall negotiate with the universities to ensure that joint master of science and doctoral programs can be executed with the prime objective of solving problems relevant to Ghana, using the excellent facilities available at the commission. Prof. Allotey announced that the commission will complete, as soon as possible the multipurpose semi-commercial gamma irradiation facility for food preservation, sterilization of medical and pharmaceutical products. The commission's machine workshop will also be commercialized and the electronic section upgraded to enable it to serve the nation properly. Prof. Allotey urged the OAU and ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to adopt a regional approach to nuclear power program development.

The acting director of the commission, Dr. A.K. Ahafia, said Ghana's nuclear program focuses on agriculture and health. He said the commission has gone a long way in food preservation, insect control, and tissue culture techniques for rapid propagation of planting materials.

Guinea

PUP, PUNR Supporters Clash in Conakry

AB2206151592 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] There were clashes in the Guinean capital, Conakry, this afternoon between supporters of the pro-Conte Party of Unity and Progress [PUP] and those of Amadou Ba's Party of Union for the New Republic [PUNR]. The clashes broke out at a Conakry stadium when PUP supporters confronted PUNR supporters waiting for their leader. The casualty toll is not yet known.

In another political development, clerks recruited to register voters have blocked registration forms to back demands for the payment of their allowances. Rene Alseny Gomez, minister of interior, stepped in promptly to resolve the matter. He is interviewed here by Ben Daouda Sylla:

[Begin recording] [Gomez] First, I should point out that it involves only a few chief towns constituting a minority as a whole. Second, I believe that the blocking of registration forms was a way of finding out whether the allowances would really be paid. So we are going to pay in full the allowances that were provided for. Now, if there are still problems after that, we are (?sure) that we will resolve them because we believe all problems can always be solved through dialogue.

[Sylla] Mr. Minister, it is a fact that the voters' registration exercise started late, so don't you think you got off to a rather false start?

[Gomez] No, there has been no false start. I said on the 25th [month not specified] when I spoke that any delayed start would be offset at the end of the exercise. Anyone who starts on 26—thus, lagging five days behind time—must subsequently continue registering for an additional five days. This is due, as you know, to logical reasons because we insisted that the [words indistinct] be supplied by local Guinean suppliers. The quantity involved was so large that the suppliers could not find many supply sources locally. They therefore had to order the raw material from abroad, which led to a slight delay in deliveries. This delay in turn increased as a result of the time needed to convey the material to the interior of the country. [end recording]

Ivory Coast

FPI Calls For 6-Month Transitional Government

AB2206205692 Paris AFP in French 1911 GMT
22 June 92

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 22 Jun (AFP)—The Ivorian Popular Front (FPI, social democrat), the main opposition party, called today for the resignation of Prime Minister Alasane Ouattara's government, which is "less qualified than ever," and the establishment of a transitional government for six months. This government should draw up a constitution and organize new general elections, says the FPI in a communique which constitutes its first general policy statement since its leader Laurent Gbagbo was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in early March.

This six-page document was published shortly after President Felix Houphouet-Boigny returned to Abidjan after a nearly five-month stay in Europe.

"The results of the 1990 general elections, the government, and the men in it do not represent in any way the aspirations of the Ivorian people," affirms the FPI. Ivory Coast lives "under a police state," it adds. Ivorians "no longer have confidence in the institutions because these institutions have displayed their bias and lost credibility." The FPI also feels that Mr. Ouattara's economic stabilization and recovery plan "has so far been an obvious failure." [passage omitted]

Liberia

NPFL Official Reacts to Threat of Sanctions

AB2206203092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 22 June 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] foreign ministers have threatened to impose economic sanctions against the Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] movement unless he cooperates with the West Africa peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. Taylor's men have been held directly responsible for the killing last month of six Senegalese soldiers serving with ECOMOG. The Liberian peace process is months behind schedule and ECOMOG has been having trouble setting up a buffer zone along the Sierra Leone border, and with the disarming and encampment of the various armed factions. On the line to Abidjan, Robin White asked NPFL spokesman Joe Molba if the NPFL will now do what ECOWAS is telling them.

[Begin recording] [Molba] Well, in fact, Robin, we are taken aback by the threat by our African brothers in that we, in the first place, have never disagreed to ECOMOG being deployed in our territory. As I speak to you now,

ECOMOG is all over in our territory except for Vahun where the Senegalese have been removed.

[White] So why do you think they made this threat then?

[Molba] Well, probably they may have been misinformed. As you know, the Monrovia politicians are deploying all kinds of propaganda against us; they are waiting for one mistake in order to get at us. It was very regrettable with the Senegalese situation, and now we stand ready for peace, we stand ready for democracy, and in fact, we are in agreement with the current election guidelines issued for a quick and democratic elections. So, I do not know where this threat is coming from Robin.

[White] Perhaps it is a kind of final warning that if you step out of line again or kill one ECOMOG soldier again, that is it!

[Molba] I do not know why you term that as final warning. We stand ready for peace.

[White] So you are hoping that there will not be any sanctions?

[Molba] I am sure that there will be no sanctions because we are complying with the Yamoussoukro peace accord.
[end recording]

Togo

Policemen Strike; 'Political Crisis' Remains

AB2306110092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 22 June 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Striking policemen in Togo have adopted a new tactic in their bid for better pay and conditions. In March they went on the rampage saying the government had failed to honor promises made at last year's national conference but they eventually backed down. Well, last week the strike was restarted and today border traffic in and out of Togo has been virtually paralyzed, as Ebou Godwin reports from Lome:

[Begin recording] At the main Ghana-Togo border at Aflao this morning, many drivers wishing to cross to the Ghana side were left stranded helplessly on the Togo side because striking policemen had allegedly taken away all vital immigration documents, including official rubber stamps necessary for carrying out traveling formalities. At the Lome airport the striking policemen were reported to have seized travelers forms and immigration items, seriously disrupting security check and control measures. There is considerable disquiet here as the police strike action entered its fifth day with no solution in sight and no reaction whatsoever from the government of Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh held a seven-hour marathon meeting with President Gnassingbe Eyadema in Lome yesterday. The meeting, which was attended by senior officers of the Togolese Armed Forces, is believed to have been convened in order to find a solution to the current political crisis caused by the dismissal of the minister of defense by Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh last Wednesday [17 June]. Quite significantly, no communique was issued, but this is a clear indication that the impasse remains unresolved.
[end recording]

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